PAT-NO:

JP357058501A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER:

JP 57058501 A

TITLE:

RUBBER TIRE

PUBN-DATE:

April 8, 1982

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME

KIKUCHI, TAKESHI KASHIWAGI, SHIGEO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

NITTO KAKO KK

COUNTRY

N/A

APPL-NO:

JP55132841

APPL-DATE:

September 26, 1980

INT-CL (IPC): B60C007/12, B29H011/00

US-CL-CURRENT: 152/313

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a rubber tire for the heavy weight carrying vehicle such

as a fork lift and the like which is light weight, conformatable to ride and

safe even when the tire is damaged by filling the tire with an oven cured

mixture of liquid polyurethane and powder rubber in the hollow part.

CONSTITUTION: A mixture of liquid polyurethane and powder rubber compound of

predetermined mixing ratio is poured into a hollow part 2 of a tire 1 and then

heat cured to solidify it to obtain tire filling member 3 making the tire light

weight, comfortable to ride and safe when the tire is damaged.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 1982, JPO&Japio

(JP) 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

⑩ 公開特許公報(A)

昭57-58501

⑤Int. Cl.³B 60 C 7/12// B 29 H 11/00

識別記号

庁内整理番号 6948-3D 7179-4F 砂公開 昭和57年(1982)4月8日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全 2 頁)

60ゴムタイヤ

②特

願 昭55—132841

20出 願

图55(1980)9月26日

⑰発 明 者 菊地武志

相模原市東大沼 2-13-5

⑫発 明 者 柏木重男

神奈川県愛甲郡愛川町中津5516.

⑪出 願 人 日東タイヤ株式会社

神奈川県高座郡寒川町一之宮20

01番地

四代 理 人 弁理士 元橋賢治

外1名

明 細 響

1.発明の名称 ゴムタイヤ

2.特許請求の範囲

タイヤ本体 1 の甲空部 2 に液状の ウレダンを バインダーとした粉末ゴムコンパウンドがオー ブン加號されて 面形化している 充填物 3 が充填 されていることを特徴とするゴムタイヤ。

3発明の詳細な説明

との発明はフォークリフト等の重量物運搬用 車輛に使用するゴムタイヤに関するものである。

現在、フォークリフト等の重宜物運搬用車輛 には空気入りタイヤとソリッドタイヤの2種の タイヤが用いられているが、削者は軽く、乗り 心地性能に使れてはいるが、タイヤ預場時の危 販が大きかつた。即ち、重貨物運搬中にバンク し、タイヤ目体の預場が発生すると、タイヤバ ンクのため運搬物の脱落、車輛の転散等を生じ、 重大事故を起こす心配があつた。これに対し、 仮者はタイヤ損傷時の危険はほとんどないが、 でく、乗り心地が悪く、 然受も劣つていた。 本発明者はフォークリフト等の重量物 準版用 単軸に設置するゴムタイヤに関する上記欠点を 除去すべく研究を行つた結果、軽量で乗り心地 が良く、しかもタイヤの損傷時の危険性もない 新規をゴムタイヤを開発し、ここに後来するも のである。

以下、図面に示すこの発明の一実施例に基づいてこの構成を辞細に説明する。

第1図はこの発明に係るゴムタイヤの一兵が例の一部を切欠いた斜視図であり、タイヤ本体1の中空即2内には被状のウレタンをバイングーとした初末ゴムコンパウンドをオーブン加がしてなる面形状の充填物っが充填されている。この天旭例においては充填物3の元項は「下にの以にして行われる。即ち、まず粉末ゴムコンパウンドとはけりとを防定の混合比とのように混合し、混合被等で境性し、住込み見掛け出頭か0.6~1.1の配囲になる様に計画して充填気を決定する。

なお、板状ウレタンはパインターとして使用

この発明は設上の被な構成を有するものであり、タイヤ平体1の中空間2円に固形状の光媒でが、できなれているので、何らかの原因でタイヤが損傷したとしても従来の空気入りタイヤの 研に急破に収縮することはなく、そのままタイヤの原形を保持しつづけることができ、このタ イヤの損傷に起因する事故をおこすおそれは全くなく、 、 で来のソリッドタイヤに比して使用時の発熱量が少なく、 ヒステリシスロスも少ない為、 高荷重、 高速での使用にも十分耐えるとができる後れた効果を有するものである。 といてきる後れた効果を有するものである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

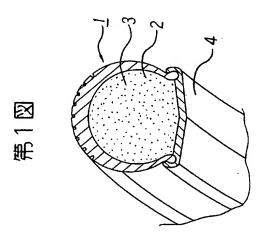
第1図はとの発明に係るゴムタイヤの一米施 例の一部を切欠いた斜視図、第2図は元填物の 元填方法を説明する為の斜視図である。

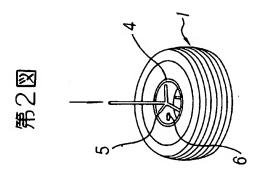
図中1はタイヤ本体、2は中望部、5は充填物、4はリム、5は注入孔、6はベント孔を表わす。

特許出組人 白泉タイヤ株式会社

代理人 元 循 賢 祝

かしませ





PTO: 2004-5459

Japanese Published Unexamined (Kokai) Patent Publication No. S57-58501; Publication Date: April 8, 1982; Application No. S55-132841; Application Date: September 26, 1980; Int. Cl.³: B60C 7/12 // B29H 11/00; Inventor(s): Takeshi Kikuchi et al.; Applicant: Nitto Tire KK; Japanese Title: Gomu Taiya (Rubber Tire)

Specification

1. Title of Invention

Rubber Tire

2. Claim

A rubber tire, characterized in that a filler 3 is filled, wherein a powder rubber compound using liquid urethane to a hollow part 2 of a tire body 1 as a binder is open-vulcanized to be solidified.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention pertains to a rubber tire that is used for heavy article transporting vehicles such as a forklift.

Two types of tires are currently used for heavy article transporting vehicles including a forklift: a pneumatic tire; a solid tire. The former one is light and demonstrates a comfortable car ride, but it is at a high risk at a breakage thereof. More specifically, when the tire is punctuated during a transportation of a heavy article and when damage occurs to the tire per se, the transporting article and the vehicle fall due to the flat tire to incur a severe accident. On the other hand, the latter one does not incur any danger at the

damage of the tire, but it does not give a comfortable car ride and results in an insufficient fuel cost.

The inventors conducted a study to eliminate the aforementioned disadvantages pertaining to the rubber tire to be mounted on the heavy article transporting vehicles such as the forklift. As a result, the inventors has developed a lighter new rubber tire promising a comfortable car ride without having any danger at a breakage of the tire, thereby proposing the tire in this application.

The structure of the rubber tire is described hereinbelow in detail, based on a working example of the invention.

Fig.1 is a perspective view illustrating a notched rubber tire of the invention as in the working example. The solidified filler 3 obtained by open-vulcanizing the powder rubber compound using the liquid urethane as a binder is filled in the hollow part 2 of the tire body 1. In the working example, the filler 3 is filled as below. First, the rubber compound and the liquid urethane are mixed with each other so as to be at a predetermined mixture ratio. The mixture is then agitated with a mixer to determine the filling amount by a calculating means so that the preparation apparent specific gravity falls in the range between 0.6 and 1.1.

As the liquid urethane is used as a binder, it is mixed to have a 10: 0.5 to 20 mixing ratio with the powder rubber compound. As shown in Fig.2, the measured powder rubber compound and the liquid urethane mixture are poured into the hollow part 2 from a plurality of injecting inlets 5 provided on the circumferential wall of a rim 4 that is attached to the interior of the tire body 1. The pouring operation is continued until the mixture begins to be discharged from a bent hole 6 that is provided on the circumferential

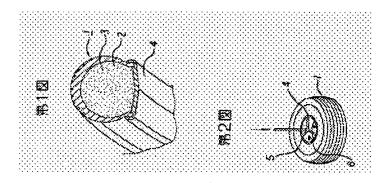
wall of the same rim. After the completion of the mixture supply, a heating and vulcanization are applied to solidify the mixture of the powder rubber compound and the liquid urethane within the hollow part 2 so as to obtain the filler 3. The mixture can be supplied by a centrifugal injection means as well.

The invention has the structure as described above. Since the solidified filler is filled inside the hollow part 2 of the tire body 1, even if damage is given to the tire in some reason, it will not rapidly contract unlike prior art pneumatic tire, thereby keeping the original shape of the tire as it is. There are no possibilities for accidents due to the damage of the tire. The calorific value during a use of the tire is lower than that of prior art solid tire. The hysteresis loss is also lower. Thereby, the rubber tire can sufficiently endure in a use at a high load and a high speed, which is a superior advantage, is light in the weight, and demonstrates a lower rolling resistance, thereby reducing the fuel cost of the vehicle.

4. Brief Description of the Invention

Fig.1 is a perspective view illustrating a notched rubber tire of the invention as in a working example. Fig.2 is a perspective view illustrating a filling method for a filler.

In the drawing, reference number 1 refers to the tire body; 2 to the hollow part; 3 to the filler; 4 to the rim; 5 to the injecting inlet; and 6 to the bent hole.



U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Translations Branch 9/21/04 Chisato Morohashi